

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MANY DRASTIC CHANGES SUGGESTED.

TWO CLASSES OF PEERS.

The reform of the House of Lords has long been the subject of political agitation, but it has been left to their lordships themselves to take the first definite step in this direction. First and most important of their recommendations is the division of the House into two classes of peers, the possession of a peerage should not carry with it the right to sit or vote in the House of Lords. Thus there would be two classes of peers—those entitled to sit in the House of Lords and those not so entitled, and the Committee recommend that, to mark the distinction, the former class should be entitled "Lords of Parliament." In making their recommendations the Committee endeavoured, it is stated, to preserve as far as possible the fabric and position within the Constitution of the House of Lords, whilst securing greater ability and efficiency.

Experienced Legislators. With this in view they decided that since the House of Lords is to be a chamber of the House of Commons, and that such persons would most probably exist in those who from the tenure of high and responsible office or from active service in public life had gained experience of affairs. The Committee recommend that the following should be entitled to a summons to the reformed House of Lords:—

1. Any peer who has been or held office as Cabinet Minister, Viceroy of India, Governor-General of Australia or Canada, High Commissioner for South Africa, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, permanent head of a department, Lieutenant-Governor, Political Resident and Ambassador of four years standing, Speaker, Vice-Admiral or Lieutenant-General, Lord Great Chamberlain and Earl Marshal (not for the duration of Parliament only), Chairman of Commissioners, Political Secretary or Under-Secretary of any Government Department, or who has held High Judicial office.
2. Any person succeeding to a peerage who has served in the House of Commons for 14 years.
3. Any person created a hereditary peer or a life peer who has served in the House of Commons for 20 years.

It is calculated that 100 members of the present House of Lords possess one or more of these qualifications. To secure proper representation of hereditary peers it is recommended that they should elect 500 from the body who should become Lords of Parliament, not for life, but for one Parliament only. The Lords Spiritual should, in the Committee's opinion, be 10 in number—the two Archbishops and eight Bishops elected for the duration of the Parliament by the body of Bishops. Whilst favorable to the representation of other Churches, the Committee find themselves unable to make any definite recommendation. As to life peers, it is recommended that not more than four annually or 40 in all should be created. Thus the composition of the House would be—

- 200 Elected hereditary peers.
- 150 Qualified hereditary peers.
- 5 Lords of Appeal (as at present).
- 40 Life peers.
- 10 Lords Spiritual.

A Tenth of 800. Other recommendations are—

1. That before election as a Lord of Parliament, a peer should sign a statement that he is willing to act.
2. That absentees from the House for one year without leave should vacate a seat.
3. That a Lord of Parliament should be able to resign.
4. That peers who have not occupied seats in or offered themselves for election to the House of Lords should be capable of sitting in the House of Commons.
5. That the creation of hereditary peerages should be restricted.

The Select Committee are unanimously decided that the existing evils in regard to the disparity of parties in the Chamber cannot be remedied by flooding the House with permanent peerages. As to the propriety of admitting elected representatives from county councils and municipal corporations, the Committee were divided, but made no recommendation. They suggest finally that the official representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa should be admitted during their tenure of office.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

PAYMENTS TO AN INSURED WORKMAN.

His Honour Judge Rensoul, K.C., delivered a considered judgment, in the City of London Court, of some importance to employers and workmen, in which W. H. Muller and Co., London (Ad.), the owners of the Beaver line of steamships, were sued by a Liverpool labourer named Philip Ward for damages for personal injuries suffered. Mr. Ward appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Howard Barker for defendant. Ward worked for defendant since January, and in August he had an accident, for which compensation was paid. A week later he was again injured, and then defendant found out that plaintiff's wages had averaged £11s. 3d. a week and he was only entitled to £1s. 7d. a week. They refused to pay any more until they had worked out the balance overpaid. Plaintiff's contention was, that defendant were not allowed credit for what had been paid, no employer would ever help any workman pending legal proceedings. Judge Rensoul said that the case was certainly of importance, and that the overpayments were really a present to the workman and need not be refunded. Otherwise a great hardship would be worked on all workmen who became injured. Mr. Barker said that shipowners regarded the matter as of so much importance that defendant must appeal. It was an interesting point of law.

A GREAT VICTORY.

TARIFF REFORM TRIUMPH AT CHELMSFORD.

A great victory for the cause of Tariff Reform was won in the Chelmsford Division of Essex, where a by-election took place to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Carnarvon (U.). The poll was declared as follows:—

Mr. E. G. Probyn (U.)..... 2,552

Mr. A. H. Dence (R.)..... 2,552

Unionist majority..... 2,552

In 1902 the figures were:—Ranch (U.), 4,415; Dence (R.), 4,421; U. maj., 454. In 1903 the U. majority was 2,552.

The result leaves the balance of parties in the House of Commons unchanged.

Increase in total poll..... 263

Increase in U. vote..... 2,111

Increase in R. vote..... 874

Two Appeals and the Answer.

On the eve of the poll Mr. Asquith, in his letter to the Radical candidate, said: "At this juncture the Government stands in need of ungrudging support. Mr. Balfour, writing to Mr. Probyn, expressed the hope that Chelmsford would emphatically endorse the verdict of the recent by-elections." The answer was: "Unionist majority, 2,552."

THE NEW MEMBER.

Mr. E. G. Probyn, of Orwell Park, Ipswich, was born in November, 1859, educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1880, obtaining the rank of captain in 1890, and retiring in 1899. From 1900 till 1902 he represented the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk. From 1902 till 1903 Mr. Probyn was Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and from 1903 till 1904 Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty. Mr. Probyn married in 1894 Lady Beatrice Adine Bridgeman, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Bradford.

"The Flowing Tide."

The Chelmsford election makes the 15th by-election in England and Wales within the present year. Of the total number, seven represent Unionist gains; all show largely increased Unionist votes. In the following table the first seven constituencies named are those in which the Unionists won the representation from the Radicals:—

Mid-Devon..... 1,307 1,307

Herefordshire (Roch.)..... 1,307 1,307

Camberwell (Peckham)..... 1,307 1,307

N.W. Manchester..... 1,307 1,307

Yorkshire (Pudsey)..... 1,307 1,307

Shoreditch (Hagston)..... 1,307 1,307

Newcastle..... 1,307 1,307

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POPLAR SCANDAL.

SEVEN SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY.

The trial of the seven guardians and ex-guardians of the Poplar Union ended at the Central Criminal Court in a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. Accused were indicted for having, in their capacity of managers of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, conspired to defraud the ratepayers, and also for having contrived, by soliciting or receiving gifts and rewards, the provisions of the Public Bodies (Control Provisions) Act, 1889.

The Sentences.

—The Recorder passed the following sentences:—

Jno. Kilpack Peacock, 45, tailor and outfitter, East Ham—12 months.

Albert Smith, 52, decorator, Poplar—12 months.

Chas. Samuel Poole, 53, formerly licensee of the Nelson Hotel, South-on-Sea—nine months.

Joseph Rht. Smith, 38, foreman in the employ of the Edmonton Urban District Council—nine months.

Job Bellsham, 39, coal dealer, Poplar—six months.

Alf. Edwin Finden, 62, secretary of the Progressive Club, Isle of Dogs—nine months second division.

Eliah Jane Cordery, 44, nurse, a widow, Bromley—three months second division.

Jury's Deliberations.

—All defendants were disqualified from holding any public office for seven years. Defendant Bellsham had pleaded guilty to receiving money

EDUCATION BILL.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAW THE MEASURE.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The fourth Education Bill of the Government is dead. For some days it was well understood that its existence had been trembling in the balance, and the announcement of the Premier as to its fate occasioned little surprise. Without any comment, and in a laconic sentence, the Prime Minister, whose rising was greeted with cheers by his supporters, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Speaker: I beg to give notice that on Monday I shall move that the order for the Committee Stage of the Elementary Education (No. 2) Bill be discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

That was all. The announcement was received with a few subdued cheers, and the Bill, being dead, members trooped out to discuss the situation in the Lobbies, a handful of legislators only remaining to listen to the debate on the Port of London Bill. It is fully expected that on Monday when he finally submits to the House the motion of which he gave notice the Prime Minister will make a speech explaining the course of the final negotiations, and the rock on which the Bill was wrecked.

Causes of Withdrawal.

The negotiations for a settlement of the educational problem by consent were sated to break down on the question of finance. Mr. Runciman's

NO MORE PICKETS.

THE HONOUR OF TOMMY ATKINS.

THE DREAD EDUCATION BILL.

Trusting in the honour of the troops, Gen. Smith-Dorrien, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Aldershot, has issued an order abolishing the pickets told off to patrol the streets at night to keep soldiers in order. Up to the present each regiment has had to provide a picket of six men and a non-commissioned officer for this purpose. The text of the new order is as follows:—

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, considering that the time has arrived when non-commissioned officers and men can be trusted to behave themselves in the towns without the presence of pickets, has decided to provisionally order the discontinuance of the present system of patrolling the streets from to-morrow inclusive.

In making this experiment, which will free a very large number of men daily from an irksome duty, and is, therefore, entirely in the interests of the men themselves, he hopes that his confidence will not be misplaced, and that nothing will occur to oblige him to revert to the present state of things.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief directs that disorderly conduct in the towns, which brings discredit not only on the corps to which the individual belongs, but to the Army at large, is to be

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

The Dread Education Bill.

It was sifting on Monday. Every-

body could see that when under the Government's hand, the Education Bill was still in its infancy, it was the Committee's consideration of its first clause, Mr. Balfour, who, from the first, had shown how weak and vain a thing was this so-called Education compromise, put the position with logical clearness before the Government, and the Government's indisposition to meet his argument was the first significant admission that the measure was sick. It happened in this way. Clause I, providing for the transfer to the local education authorities of all denominational schools which still continue to be financed by rate-aid, was, as Mr. Asquith had before admitted, the Church's great concession to Non-conformist opinion. The quid pro quo was to be found in the contracting-out clause, the right of entry, and the State-aid to be given to voluntary schools. On these points it was known the Archbishop of Canterbury had been in much correspondence with the Minister for Education, and it was further well understood that the monetary bargain had not been finally struck.

A One-Sided Bargain.

And here it was that the Opposition felt compelled to put a very direct question to the Government. The Bill was said to be an agreed Bill. Very well, if that were so, those in the House who stood for the Church and denominational teaching wanted to know in explicit language the concessions to be made to the Church in return for all they were giving up. Again and again the question was put, by Mr. Balfour by Lord E. Talbot for the Roman Catholics. No satisfactory answer was forthcoming. The impression that the compromise was in danger gained in strength, and, as everyone now knows, the Bill, after struggling for life, expired on Friday.

Points of Dispute.

But to return and follow the course of its last hours. Tuesday was given up to the consideration of Clause II, providing for facilities in central schools for denominational instruction for two mornings in the week to those children whose parents desired them to receive it. Fear was expressed that local authorities would not act loyally in this matter—fears which the Prime Minister brushed aside, although it was clear from the declarations of some of the Radicals that they were strongly opposed to this "right of entry." They went so far as to remind Mr. Asquith that he was previously greatly opposed to what he had described as the "segregation of children in denominational schools." One Radical proposed an amendment breaking down one of the pillars of the compromise, and sought to eliminate the proposal giving the right of entry to the council schools. Of course, this was opposed by Mr. Runciman, who had no difficulty in justifying the concession to the Church on the ground of the enormous value of the return concessions of freedom for the village schools, and teachers without tests. This amendment having been negatived, another was moved to reduce Cowper-Temple teaching to the same position under the Bill as denominational teaching would occupy, but the Government insisted the former was not to be touched while the Opposition protested that by their scheme the Government raised Cowper-Templeism to the position of a State religion, whereas denominational instruction became a "fashionable extra."

The Financial Proposal.

Wednesday brought with it a discussion of the financial proposals, and here it was that the weakness of the putative compromise showed itself so unmistakably that those who were watching the measure with genuine anxiety began to realize that the end might come at any moment. First of all Mr. J. Redmond, voicing the feelings of the Roman Catholics, complained that the suggested grant of 50s. per scholar was wholly inadequate. It would mean a deficit of £120,000 throughout the country where the Roman Catholic schools were concerned, while in London alone the annual loss would be £22,000. He predicted ruin for the Roman Catholic schools. Then followed Mr. Lyttelton, who read an important communication from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the effect that the payments to be made on the transfer of voluntary schools were utterly insufficient; they would leave an annual average deficiency, which would have to be made up from other sources, of 15s. 6d. per child.

Who Killed the Bill?

And so it came about that on Thursday the House assembled in large and expectant numbers, and that when the Prime Minister rose to announce the postponement until the next day of further consideration of the Committee stage of the Bill, everyone knew that the measure was in extremis. Mr. Asquith practically admitted as much, but "was not without hope" that a settlement might still be arrived at. On Friday at noon, there was another full house, and the Premier, coming straight from a Cabinet Council at which the final decision had been made, formally, and without any show of feeling, told the members that the Bill was dead.

Other Measures Discussed.

In the circumstances it was possible to devote Thursday and Friday to other business, to get a second reading of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and to make progress with the Port of London Bill. The former caused local authorities when necessary to license tradesmen to sell sheep dips, weed killers, and other poisonous substances used in connection with agriculture, and lays it down that a drug store company must have in every one of its shops a duly qualified chemist. So far as the Port of London Bill is concerned, its provisions have been already fully explained. With the application of the clause the Bill passed through Committee.

THE PEOPLE'S M.P.

DEAFNESS CURED.

A gentleman who cured himself after suffering for 24 years from Deafness and Noise in Head, will forward particulars of Remedy to all readers free. H. Clifton, 12, Kingsway House, 12, Strand, London. [Adv.]

A London Business

Man's Wonderful Hair

Growing Preparation.

New Hair

In 14 Days.

He invites men and women

tired with trying "this,

that and the other thing" to

apply for complete LARGE

TRIAL TREATMENTS

FREE.

THE EVIDENCE.

HAIR GROWS QUICKLY.

Have, Brighton.

Mr. John Craven-Burleigh—I enclose P.O. to another box of your preparation. I am pleased to say that the sample you sent me has entirely stopped the falling out of the hair, and it makes the hair grow again surprisingly quick.

A TEN DAYS' RESULT.

Brighton, Gillingham.

Mr. John Craven-Burleigh—Please send me another box of your hair grower. I have only ten days, the hair is coming back, and I would like to recommend it to others.

GROWING SPLENDIDLY.

Littlehampton, Sussex.

Dear Mr. Burleigh—I am very pleased indeed with the result of your hair grower. I had my hair growing splendidly before my operations in no short a time. I will do my best to recommend it to others.

A WONDERFUL PRESCRIPTION.

Robertson Street, Greenwich.

Dear Sir—Yours of last week to hand. I ordered to say that the sample you sent me I only used half the box and my hair is thoroughly restored. It is a wonderful prescription, and I would thoroughly advise anyone who is inclined to be bald to get it.

GROWN FULLY AN INCH.

OUR OMNIBUS.

THE CONDUCTOR.



The conditions of political life in this country are always puzzling to foreign observers, and on Tuesday last they had an excellent opportunity to see a conductor at work. The annual meeting of the Labour Co-Partnership Association, Mr. Shackleton, a Labour M.P., was in the chair; the chief address was delivered by Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, and among the speakers were an orthodox Liberal like Mr. Macdonald, and an Independent Liberal like Sir Christopher Furness. It is true that the movements with which they were concerned cannot fairly be called political. But it touches on politics in its bearings on capital and labour, and yet men of such widely different shades of thought could be found to bless it.

The fact is that we take our politics much more reasonably than other countries do. They very rarely invade private life, except in such stormy times as those of the first Home Rule Bill, when several of his old friends, including Mr. Gladstone's portrait from their walls, and of the South African war, when prominent pro-Bosers were ruthlessly blackballed for London clubs. On the contrary, leading men of different sides are always on civil, and sometimes on closely friendly terms. It is not so on the Continent where, though the courtesies of debate are observed, social intercourse between a prominent Conservative and a prominent Liberal is rare. There can be no more to say that if a member of the Right in the French Chamber were to accept the hospitality of Mr. Clemenceau he would be generally regarded as a traitor to his party.

We do not bother much about theories of government in England, and that is one reason why our politics are more moderate than those of other countries. Attached by tradition and conviction to the Monarchy, we have no use for Republicanism, and the movement which was making some progress among the working classes in the "seventies" has utterly died away. Between a Monarchist and a Republican there can be no compromise, and thence comes the extreme bitterness of French politics. Between a Whig and a Tory there can be, more especially when the party which happens to be in Opposition remembers that the taking of an extreme line may prove very inconvenient a few years hence after the other side has been put out into the cold.

The second of English politics must inevitably tend to moderation. In Germany a Radical who is not a member of a Minister. He may help to overthrow governments, but the sweets of office never come to him. What wonder, therefore, that as the years go on his resistance becomes more and more inoperative, and that he loses all sense of responsibility. We have our Radicals by office, and wonderful is the change that the experience of office makes. It is in the knife, and though the Portuguese Government was regarded as having taken an extreme measure when, some 50 years ago, it shipped off the Opposition to a particularly pestilential part of tropical Africa, there can be no doubt that such a scene as presented itself at the Church House on Tuesday would be impossible outside the British Isles.

THE ACTOR.



The profound respect to the historic genius of Adelaide Ristori, the greatest of Italian actresses. That but scant few of the eminent players on this interesting occasion can be old enough to have seen the eminent artist artist they delight to honour in her tragic impersonations, serves only to show all the more markedly the grandeur of her stage traditions, lasting as they have done, as an admitted standard of quality to the present day.

By Ristori's terrible intensity as Media sacrificing her children, her awe-inspiring weirdness as Lady Macbeth in the sleep walking scene, the mingled dignity and pathos of her Mary Stuart through the passionate conflict with Elizabeth in the "Shiller" play, bringing the two Queens face to face in these tragic assumptions, as well as by her equally distinguished portrayals of character in high comedy, the great distinction won for herself a representative place on the record of her art beside Siddons in England and Rachel in France.

I say this speaking with the authority of personal knowledge, recalling, as I vividly am able to do, the thrilling effect produced not only upon myself, but the entire

audience by the three impersonations I have cited—seen by me when given in London.

Unlike certain of our present-day actresses who essay high tragedy—accepting Bernhardi and Duse—Ristori's voice never broke sharp and dissonant tones of rant, expressive of temper rather than passion, but retained its musical cadences even through the fiercest whirlwind of utterance. And, besides this, a classic grace and majestic authority through facial play and gesture compelled attention, and induced respect whenever Ristori was present to fill the stage and illuminate the scene.

The proceeds of the performance are devoted to augment the international fund subscribed to raise a statue of Ristori as a monumental memorial of her genius in her native city.

Lovers of the drama in its most refined and intellectual phases share in her cordial regret at the announcement of the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal from the stage they have so long illumined and adorned. Following the equally deplored retirement of Mr. John Hare, the farewell of the Kendals will be taken at the close of their forthcoming and final provincial tour.

It is in the memory of playgoers that Mrs. Kendal is a sister of Robertson, author of "Caste," "School," "Ours," and other comedies. But it should be known that whereas Tom, the brother dramatist, was the first-born of his mother, when she was only 19, "Madge," the sister actress, came into the world 29 years later, being the 22nd and last child of her prolific parents.

And talking of leaders of the stage, past and present, I shall call to mind the new number of the "Cornhill Magazine" a delightful anecdote told in its columns of Sir Henry Irving, by Mr. Henry W. Lucy. Take it, with its pleasant prelude bearing faithful witness to Irving's generosity: "The only value money had for him was that it enabled him to give pleasure and benefit to others. At one of the little suppers he delighted to give in his room in the old Beefsteak Club, at the back of the Lyceum stage, I one night noticed a beautiful chair set at the table. 'Do you really admire it?' he asked. 'Certainly.' It is genuine Chippendale." Take it with you, he quickly replied; and when I left by the stage-door, I had the greatest difficulty in preventing him sending the chair down to be placed on the top of my hansom."

PIPER PAN.



I will guarantee that every one in a position of note in London will be present at the London Symphony Orchestra concert in Queen's Hall on Monday evening. The fact that the first symphony composed by Sir Edward Elgar is to be performed is alone sufficiently interesting to draw a notable audience. But the preliminary production at Manchester has proved Sir Edward's work to be of that high distinction associated with his name, and cultivated amateurs, as well as members of the musical profession, will be only too glad to take the first opportunity of hearing what promises to be a great addition to British music.

I wonder when Londoners will have a chance of hearing Miss Ethel Smyth's opera, "The Wreckers," in its entirety? The magnificent rendering of the Prelude to Act II, given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra at last Saturday's symphony concert made me, like Oliver Twist, long "for more." Seldom have I heard Mr. Henry Wood and his fine instrumentalists give a better performance. This and the beauty and character of Miss Smyth's music roused the audience tremendously, and the girl lady composer was twice called on to the platform.

I am glad to notice that attention is being drawn to certain abuses in connection with so-called "Charity matinees." Anyone taking tickets, or serving their services for anything of the kind, would do well to make sure the charity concerned will benefit thereby. Too often the promoters of the functions go to work in such an expensive manner that nothing is left from the receipts, even when they are large. Then, again, there are people who get up charity matinees with no intention of letting the proceeds go into any pockets except their own.

I see it is announced that the Mendelssohn Scholarship will be competed for early in the New Year. It is interesting to recall in connection with this valuable prize for British musical students that it was first held by Sir Arthur Sullivan in 1856. The popular English composer was then one of the children in the choir at the Chapel Royal, but his subsequent career proved how sound was the judgment of his ability shown by the musicians who elected him.

Most of the holders of the scholarship who followed Sir Arthur Sullivan have won fame, but none has attained to his heights. Amongst the best known may be mentioned Messrs. Eaton Fanning, Fdk. Corder, Wm. Shakespeare, and Eugene d'Albert. Misses Maude Valerie White, Marie Wynn, and Crawford, Mr. P. V. M. Bencke, a grandson of Mendelssohn, is appropriately the hon. treasurer of the scholarship, which was founded in memory of the great oratorio composer.

The agents of the Music Publishers' Association are alert in their efforts to suppress the sale of pirated music. I was pleased to read that one of

WILL WORKMAN.



A veritable bombshell has fallen in the midst of the Socialist Labour Party. For years now they have been existing nine-tenths of the year on trade union funds compulsorily collected from Liberal, Conservative and Socialist members, in spite of the numerous protests and two legal actions of the conscientious objectors among the Conservative and Liberal members. Even the great miners' unions, in spite of what Mr. Jno. Wilson, M.P. for Durham, may think, are involved in the injunction, with the result that in 'future, at least until the Master of the Rolls and Judges Moulton and Farwell's decision is reversed, no Socialist can receive a penny for his Parliamentary support from any trade union fund.

That this decision profoundly affects the Labour party goes without saying; that it has roused the anger of the particular M.P.'s concerned is easily understood, but that it is unjust, and has not been brought upon their own heads by the cynical attitude of the Socialists towards all their fellow-traders, is a point which will be difficult for them to prove. Indeed, Mr. R. Bell, M.P., goes so far as to say, "It will completely upset the constitution and composition of the Labour party, the responsibility for driving thousands of members of trade unions into the position of extreme Socialism is entirely on the shoulders of the extreme Socialists themselves in their actions towards those who have not accepted their dictation, and the strenuous efforts to drive out of the Labour movement men who are not prepared to submit to their methods."

Only last week I addressed a meeting against Socialism in G. N. Barnes, M.P.'s constituency (until the rejection election), and the Socialists, who were present in force, so far forgot the amenities of public meeting as to howl "The Red Flag" in discordant tones before and after the meeting inside the hall. Later, the secretary of the L.R.C. wrote me a challenge to debate Socialism under their auspices, and used the official notepaper which was paid for by Glasgow trades unionists who take my view of Socialism. Do my readers wonder at what Mr. Bell says? To compel a man to pay a Parliamentary and political levy, and then insult him by using his money to support a policy he himself is fighting is quite typical of these believers in liberty for all who agree with them and the guillotine for all who dare disagree, but it ain't British, and in the end the Socialists have reaped a well-merited punishment.

With Mr. A. Henderson's suggestion of a voluntary levy I cordially agree. That, as I pointed out nearly a year ago, is the only just way out of the difficulty, and although I disagree with the political views of my own Parliamentary representatives, Messrs. Wadsworth and Hall, and although they maintain their present attitude to Socialism, I shall willingly pay the voluntary levy fixed by the Yorkshire Miners' Association, and should advise all my fellow-members to do likewise, but I should draw the line at Socialist representation. All the same, I can't help feeling that Mr. Henderson is too sanguine as to the number who will pay a voluntary levy. It is one thing to have 1,500,000 trades unionists to be affiliated to the Labour party, but quite a different thing to get those 1,500,000 to pay a voluntary levy. The average member pays his ordinary contribution willingly, but is equally stubborn in refusing to pay levies for such questionable benefits as Parliamentary representation, particularly when the representative is opposed to them in politics.

When we learn that in 1907 the Socialist sections of the Labour party contributed about £70 to the Labour party, and that seven members of the I.L.P. drew £1,000 in salaries from that party, we can easily realise what the recent decision means to them, and, as Mr. Shackleton admits that "any arrangements for voluntary contributions are unworkable," it looks as if, for the future, Socialism will be imitated other "isms," viz., pay the piper when it calls the tune.

It may be true, as Mr. Shackleton urges, that "all trades unionists benefit alike from Parliamentary action, and ought to pay," but, if Labour cannot also be true to Mr. Wilson's words, viz.: "Trade unions being voluntary institutions, the judges had no right to interfere," or that "it is absurd that we cannot do as trades unionists, collectively, what we can do individually, because, as members of a trades union they are bound by the decision of the majority," Mr. Shackleton rests his case on compulsion, "ought to pay," Mr. Wilson on the voluntariness of trades unions, and Mr. Naylor on the right to do collectively what each can do individually. The reply to Mr. Shackleton is, that from the anti-Socialist trades unionists point of view, Parliamentary action yields nothing in return of benefit; to Mr. Wilson's reply is that the judge's interference is in the interest of that very "voluntariness" of which he speaks; and to Mr. Naylor, that while individual trades unionists support Tariff Reform, Free Trade, Anti-Socialism, Socialism, Nonconformity, Episcopacy, and Secularism, that is no ground for compelling all to support one "ism"—Socialism—while refusing to support the rest.

The thinking of the F.T.U. is beautifully illustrated by a comparison between leaflet 127, with which I dealt last week, and leaflet 63 on "Engineering and Machine Mak-

ing." In the former they dealt with only one item of the woodware trade, but in the latter they deal with all machinery for the simple reason that in woodware the imports exceed the exports, while in machinery the total exports are £31,743,300 worth, and the imports only £5,311,700 worth. But even here an analysis of both figures puts quite a different complexion on the matter to that which this leaflet 63 would convey. Look at this—

ALL KINDS OF MACHINE MANUFACTURES, 1907.

	Imports from	Exports to
Protected markets	£1,974,520	£10,893,900
Unprotected markets	219,300	11,450,100
Imperial markets	114,000	9,369,400

Here we see that a comparatively small handful of British customers take nearly as much as do the 380,000,000 peoples of Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, and Russia.

This leaflet tells us that America and Germany are our chief competitors, and yet in 1907 our exports were nearly equal to that of these two, but it does not tell us that while last year we bought from these "chief competitors" £4,022,500 worth of machinery, we could sell them only £2,103,500 worth. Nor does it tell us that the 5,000,000 Australasians took £1,710,248 worth, or more than half as much as the 150,000,000 of America and Germany, or that the 7,000,000 Canadians took half as much as the 87,000,000 Americans. Oh, no; that would not have helped them in their attempt to belittle the value of Imperial Preference and Tariff Reform. Yet, in spite of their juggling, we see that manufacturing being a Tariff, American and German have become powerful competitors, and that only by seizing the advantages of Imperial Preference can we hope to maintain our trade as machine makers. Given those two weapons and our trade with protected markets, will improve, and with neutral and imperial markets "grow more prosperous still."

But of all the rubbish that ever issued from the F.T.U., perhaps leaflet 115 on the glass trade is easily the worst. That any Free Trader should try to justify free imports and taxed exports in the glass trade argues an amount of "cheek" colossal in its impudence. This leaflet gives us nine facts on this trade. Facts 1, 8, and 9 are sheer nonsense; facts 3 and 6 prove nothing; leaving only facts 2, 4, 5, and 7 to deal with. In these we are told Tariff Reform would decrease our foreign trade, that our exports of glass are increasing, imports decreasing, and that Continental glass-makers are American and German, and, therefore, our glass-workers are urged to stick to Free Trade. That is stick to what they never had and never will get.

Well, let us see. In 1903 we sold £700,000 worth of glass manufactures and bought £2,443,300 worth. In 1907 we sold £1,397,000 worth and bought £3,048,900, a gain in exports over excess imports of £25,000 in 14 years. In that period our population has increased by nearly 16 per cent., and we have only sold 8 per cent. of the increased consumption of glass! Look at the figures another way:—

MANUFACTURES OF GLASS.

	Imports from	Exports to
Principal Protected Markets	£2,923,000	£307,600
Neutral foreign	125,300	—
Imperial markets	600	770,500

Total

Imports from	£3,048,900
Exports to	£1,397,000

Here we see that practically all our imports come from protected markets while out of our exports they only take £22 out of every £100, neutral markets taking the remaining £78. We see, then, that our imports are increasing as fast as our exports, and constitute in 1907 nearly 69 per cent. of our total trade, and yet—stick fast to the system that is destroying their trade is the best advice the F.T.U. can give!

BUCKLAND JUNIOR.



"What is the lowest form of animal life?" This is a question which has been asked just now, and it is one which, I have no doubt, many readers have oftentimes pondered over. The lowest forms of animal life belong to the sub-kingdom of protozoa, and of these, although its members are absolutely abundant, nothing was known until the year 1755. The protozoans are the invisible to the naked eye, which is, of course, the reason they remained so long undiscovered. In 1755 a minute jelly-like substance sticking to the side of a glass vessel containing water and weed attracted the attention of one Euseb von Rosenhof. This speck was perfectly motionless, although very slowly, and he at once noticed that its shape was constantly changed. On account of this changing of shape it was named, after a fable monster, "the small proteus." Later, however, as another creature was already called the proteus, it was changed to amoeba.

An amoeba is composed of a small particle of living, gelatinous substance, called proteus, and is exhibiting no trace of variation in its structure, and having no special organs of any kind. The amoeba provides us with an interesting study, but a glass of high magnifying power is needed to allow us to observe its movements. The amoeba is usually found on the surface of water, or on the leaves of aquatic plants. If one watches several of these tiny specks of jelly it will be noticed that they are of varied shapes and sizes. The outside edge is transparent, but the rest, owing to the presence of minute granules, is semi-opaque. Near the centre is a globular body known as the nucleus, which is somewhat darker than the rest. Another organ, as it were, which must be noticed is a clear round space near to the nucleus, which is continually expanding and contracting, and which is

supposed to serve both as an organ of respiration and excretion. As the amoeba watches it will be noticed that part of the body are thrust forth, which although at first quite clear, are soon filled with granules like the body. These projections are temporary feet, that can be thrown out from any part of the body, and by means of which the little creature is able to drag itself along.

The amoeba is omnivorous, but at the same time feeds chiefly on minute vegetable organisms. A natural question will be, of course, how can it eat if it has no mouth? When it comes in contact with the food-particle, it envelops it in the main lump of protoplasm, and the particle surrounded by water gradually sinks in. In the same way that the food can be taken in at any point, so also can it be ejected at any point, but it is chiefly at a spot close to the organ of excretion already mentioned that it is cast away. Reproduction takes place by the creature dividing itself into halves, each half containing a portion of the nucleus. These halves then continue to grow until as large as the original.

As already stated, the amoeba is usually taken from ponds and the like, but at the same time it can be cultivated at home with ease. Probably the simplest way to do this is to take some hay and pour on to this boiling water, allowing it to cool and remain in the open air for some days. Upon examination it will be found to be full of microscopic life developed from germs carried there by the movements of the atmosphere. In this multitude of living creatures we are sure to find some amoebae, but at the same time the majority will consist of other minute protozoans called infusorians. This name (infusorians) was applied to these creatures as they were first found in infusions of vegetable and animal matter. These are considered to be more highly organised than those already described, and were even once thought to possess a nervous system, tentacles, and the like. This, however, has been disproved, but at the same time it has been found that they possess an amount of definite structure. The most common is that known as the slipper-amoeba, which, although only measuring about one one-hundredth part of an inch in length, may be considered to be quite a giant among its kind. Its outer surface is densely clothed with hairs by means of which it progresses. It has a distinct throat-opening and two cavities forming the organs of respiration and reproduction.

From a reader in the Argentine Republic I have received two beetles for identification. These I am afraid have no popular names, but are known to coleopterists as Phænusa splendens and Encranium arachnoides. The first named is of a brilliant metallic green colour, and is fairly common. The second, which is almost black, is less frequently met with. It is interesting to note that my correspondent, although living 300 miles inland from Buenos Ayres, and who subscribes locally to "The People," receives it from 19 to 21 days after its publication.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens for the week ending Nov. 29, include—Mammals: Two walrus, one common macaque, one rhesus macaque, one hybrid macaque, one Samartian civet, two Geoffroy's cats, one polar bear, and one Andalusian lion. Birds: One banner falcon, one Chinese jay, three and one kingfisher. Reptiles: Three dwarf chameleons, one green lizard, and one tessellated snake.

OLD IZAAK.



Anglers will do well to make the best of any favourable intervals just now, for the Clerk of the Weather is in very uncertain mood, and violent and unexpected changes are not unlikely to happen. At the time of writing nearly all rivers are in fair trim, and in many cases good sport has been obtained. Some nice roach and dace have been taken from the tidal portion of the Thames, and good baskets have been had from Hampton Court, Walton, and similar stations. A splendid roach of over 1lb. 10oz. has been landed (amongst others) by Mr. P. Baum from the Thames at Reading. Pike have also been in evidence, the best Thames fish reported being one of 10lb. taken at Pangbourne. A fine 15lb. pike was caught by Mr. Hartley Holingbroke A.S. in the Central Association fishery at Pangbourne on Sunday last, and Mr. Brewer (Asic-able Excelesior A.S.) had 7lb. of roach, and Mr. W. S. Clarke (Anchor and Hope A.S.) one roach of 1lb. 7oz. from the same water. A grand pike of 23lb. 4oz. in length, was lately taken by a local angler from the Wyre at Hereford, baiting with a 6oz. roach on snap tackle.

Walton's Lee has fished better in the Rye House and St. Margaret's districts, and Mr. C. Cannar (Anchor and Hope A.S.) has weighed in over 16lb. of roach taken at Marlow, one of the most picturesque portions of the Stort. The Ouse at St. Ives (Hunts) has yielded some excellent roach, Mr. M. O. Noble having several catches of from 20 to 30 fish, weighing from 1lb. 2oz. to 1lb. 7oz. each. Pike and roach are reported from Yalding and other Medway resorts. Shakespeare's Avon at Binton and Bidford, the Severn at Bridgnorth, and the Trent at Alreys are in better order than of late, and Midland anglers have good promise of sport.

With the Folkestone boat competition which concludes to-morrow (Monday, Dec. 7) the sea-angling 'festivals of the year come to a close, although one or two local associations

contests are yet outstanding. The members of the Deal and Walmer Angling Association (among the largest of its kind in the country) compete from the piers to-day (Sunday), and their boat competition will be held on Saturday and Sunday next, Dec. 12 and 13. It must not, however, be supposed that sea fishing begins or ends with the festivals, for good sport may be had (waves and weather permitting) for another couple of months at least among the cod, silver whiting and pout, not to mention flat fish, some of which are almost always to be had. Cod have been plentiful off Ramsgate, where good catches have been had from boats and pier, and a cod of 17lb. is reported from the Britannia Pier, Great Yarmouth. Cod are readily taken on an ordinary sea paternoster, baiting with a freshly-caught sprat or large lugworm.

The final round of the Central Association challenge cup competition fished at Pulborough on Sunday last, between the Blackfriars and the Putney Angling Societies, resulted in a decided victory for the Blackfriars anglers, who are for the second time winners of the much-coveted trophy, which will, therefore, remain at their headquarters, York Hotel, Waterlooad, S.E., during the coming year. At the close of the well-fought contest it was found that the Blackfriars had taken 7lb. 5oz. of fish in all, including a beautiful roach of 1lb. 8oz., and the Putney anglers 3lb. 10oz. The Blackfriars deserve to be heartily congratulated on their success, and the Putney anglers, also, on their gallant efforts to achieve it, the thanks of all being due to Mr. J. J. Hobbs (hon. sec. Cup Committee) for the admirable and businesslike manner in which the whole of the contests have been carried through.

Rarely has a fishery exhibition on a small scale been so instructive and interesting as that lately held by the Watford Piscators, and it is gratifying to know that it proved successful. Among the many exhibits was a dace of 1lb. 6oz. caught in the Beane, near Hertford; a pike of 3lb. taken in the Colne; and one of 19lb. landed in Ireland by Master L. F. B. Goulding (when aged 14), grandson of Mr. W. T. Boydell, one of the society's most honoured supporters. A fine burbot, or eel pout (a fish sometimes discovered in rivers of the eastern counties) and the gigantic tarpon (150lb. weight), which recently astonished visitors to the White City, were among the curiosities on view. Tackle of the most primitive description, made by native tribes in the extreme north of Canada, down to the most up-to-date appliances, by the most well-known makers, formed a feature of the show, and the clever original sketches by Mr. F. Volk (secretary of the society's annual dinner) held a place of honour on the walls. The Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Schreiber, Mr. C. H. Peacock (Theford A.S.), Mr. F. W. Parkes, and many other members contributed to the display the arrangements being in the hands of Mr. A. Masser, and a committee, who may well be congratulated on their work.

The Christmas number of "The Fishing Gazette," published yesterday (Dec. 5), is to hand, and, as usual, is full of good things, profusely illustrated. From the "Occasional Notes" by its Editor, Mr. R. B. Marston, to "Dragnets," "Jottings by the Way," there is not a dull line, and it is certainly the best two-penny worth yet placed before the angling public. I commend it to them all.

Mr. F. D. Holcombe delivers a lecture before the City of London Piscatorial Society at their meeting at Mason's Hall Tavern, on Tuesday next. The subject will be "Sea-Fishing in Ireland," which is to be illustrated by a number of capital lantern slides. Ladies are invited on this occasion, and there is sure to be a large attendance. The society is still going strong, and some capital trays of fish have been shown at recent meetings. The society's museum has lately been enriched by a fine class of a roach caught by Mr. Frost in the Society's water at Wraybury, the fish having been beautifully modelled and presented to the society by Mr. Gear. The library has also received additions of late, and new members are frequently coming in.

2,565.

From Chesham's sturdy peasants, From Essex try pike. They come, these Christmas presents. To cheer official souls. From Asquith down to Birrell, From Birrell up to Bunsen, Each joyous as a squirrel Amid his sunlit ferns.

"From beer to education," Quoth Birrell in his might, "We have the British nation Behind us in the right. Our Bill has been passed, But yet it is our Bill; Its birth shall be repeated, The world shall love it still."

And Birrell—well, we know him—The man who cannot lie. Who deems success below him, Whose fame can never die. No tear can e'er assail your Poor hearts, if led by B. The world's great record failure In all his efforts he.

Yet when the Bill of plunder Was scattered to the wind He bawled in tones of thunder To all the force behind. "Upon the nation's forces We shall once more rely, And all the force's resources We at the poll defy."

The vault was most unlucky! Just three days after that The Minister so plucky Found howling ranting flat; For Birrell was a wringer, And had appeared his soul to stir. Four figures, unvarying: "U. maj., 2,565."

Yes, the country is behind them, But in another sense. And shortly we shall find them In company with Bunsen. The forces of the nation Are causing them to run Where the people's education Wills them vanish one by one.

Waft, waft, ye winds, the story, And you, ye waters, tell, How Britain is her glory, Is speaking at the poll; Till, having paid the ransom, The Unionist shall reign, Backed by 'something handsome,' Return to power again.

Doc. A. 1908.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

Agonizing Bladder Disorders.

Mr. James Moss, 65, Brace Street, Walsall, says: "I have passed three stones as large as a good-sized pea, and I have often gone over a day without voiding secretions. 'I have suffered over a year, and have had to keep to my bed a fortnight at a time.' There were cruel pains in my back and loins, and serious bladder disorders. The agony I suffered whilst passing the kidney stones is beyond description; it utterly exhausted me and left me unfit for anything. 'I have kept quite clear of kidney complaint ever since my cure by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, about which I first spoke in WARRIOR MAGAZINE. I am able to keep to work regularly—and what is more, my work does not wear me out like it used to. There is no bladder trouble at all, and my back is so strong that I am able to enjoy a 20-mile walk.' Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are boxes. Of all chemists and stores, or sent free on receipt of price from Foster-McClellan Co., 8 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London W. Be sure you get the same kind of pills as Mr. Moss had.—[Adv.]

TIME IS FLYING.

30/- EASY TERMS or 2s. in the 2 of for cash down.

Write for patterns of cloth, with full particulars and measurements from Mackintoshes, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



MACKINTOSHES. Latest styles for the season. Excellent value. 25/- and 37/6. Send for our patterns. Catesby & Sons, (Dept. A), 64-67, Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.

ARE YOU GREY?

I address this advertisement to men and women who desire that their grey or white hair shall be darkened to the colour of younger days and who wish this colour to remain permanent for the rest of their lives. Of course, everybody knows that they are called "hair dyes," sulphur stains, etc., are more or less and nasty make-shifts, which have the same effect as if ordinary writing ink were applied. The colour soon begins to wash away, and the hair presents a wretched appearance. Everyone knows when a person is using a "hair dye," same as they know when a woman is using red paint on her cheeks.

DARKEN YOUR HAIR NATURALLY. Don't use vulgar Hair Stains. Don't spoil your hair. Anything which changes the colour of the hair within a few hours of application is a mere stain, regardless of the title that may be given to it. There is only one genuine treatment, namely, that which acts upon the hair organism and effects a constitutional rejuvenation. Prof. Paul Lind's Liquid for the hair contains ingredients which are recognized as being particularly effective in causing a proper circulation of the blood at the base of the hair, as well as affording nutriment to the papillae, medulla, and pigmentary functions. The result is not only a wonderful improvement in hair growth, but a gradual darkening. This is the method of treatment that no man or woman need be ashamed of, because it is the natural and genuine one.

5,000 BOTTLES GRATIS! Let those who prefer to stain their hair continue the ridiculous practice. BUT THE UP-TO-DATE PERSON, WHO WANTS TO BE A SUCCESSFUL MAN, FOR APPEARANCE AND HEALTH, WILL USE MY PREPARATION. It is the cheapest in the world, because it lasts the longest—a single application in many cases for many years. It is an untried chemical concoction of a few months, nor is it one of those obsolete formulas which live on for centuries. Prof. Paul Lind's Liquid is the only genuine preparation for the purpose. There are no objectionable features in the using; it is for either sex and is absolutely harmless. To prove beyond doubt the good faith of my assertions, I have set aside a certain number of bottles of my preparation, one of which shall be sent carefully packed in a case, post paid, to any person who within ten days of the date of this paper calls or writes for such a bottle. Those who write will please enclose three penny stamps for sending carefully packed in a sealed packet. Do not delay, or you may be too late for State Trials. Write for Catalogue and price, to Miss PROF. PAUL LIND, Dept. 50, 34, DUKE STREET, LONDON, W. Near Corner of Oxford Street.—[Adv.]

HOW ARE YOUR BOOTS?

Have you not good warm footgear for these trying days? Dampness and cold pierce almost anything not built to counteract such attacks. But our boots are built for these days and for your comfort. Let us fit you with an easy pair on Easy Terms, will you? Black leather, lace style for men, 12/6. Write for Catalogue and price, to Miss PROF. PAUL LIND, Dept. 50, 34, DUKE STREET, LONDON, W. Near Corner of Oxford Street.—[Adv.]

1/- WEEKLY

2/6. Write for Catalogue and price, to Miss PROF. PAUL LIND, Dept. 50, 34, DUKE STREET, LONDON, W. Near Corner of Oxford Street.—[Adv.]

ton, W. Rogers, J. Fawcett (stroke)
Tyler (cox), 1; Magpie R.C.—E. Th
son, A. Couldridge, A. Pickard, G.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

[illegible]

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 50 4-5sec, 2; J. P. Worley, Oxford
 51 1-sec, 3; S. P. B. Mals, Oxford
 18sec, 4; F. B. Lovelock, Oxford
 43min 45sec, 5; W. Sains
 Cambridge, 43min 45min 1-sec, 7; M. C.
 Lough, Oxford, 43min 5-sec, 8; F.
 Cambridge, 44min 18sec, 9; G. A.
 wari, Cambridge, 46min 53 1-sec, 10.

[illegible]

The annual Inter-Banks Cross Country Championship was decided over three days, 27th, 28th and 29th June, and resulted in an individual win for F. Judson, of the Union of London and Smith's, in 27min 55sec, and a double for the same club, in the 5 miles and 10 miles, and the Union of London and Smith's Banks for the championship. The former's three scoring representatives, in addition to Judson, were J. G. Smith, 10 miles, 50min 55sec, and the latter provided 1st, 13th and 15th in his home. The first 12 men to finish were—E. F. Judson, Union of London and Smith's Banks, 27min 55sec; J. G. Smith, 28min 55sec; London Bank of Mexico, 29min 54.15sec; S. F. Ayres, London and Westminster, 30min 55sec; J. T. Morgan, London and Westminster, 31min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 32min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 33min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 34min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 35min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 36min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 37min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 38min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 39min 55sec; J. C. Cheek, 40min 55sec; J. C. 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ing miles cross-country handicap. The first was by A. Riches, 3000 sters (hamp time, 5 min 30 sec), 11. B. Hlyth, 2000 sters (hamp time, 4 min 30 sec), 10. C. (Jimmie) Lee, 3. C. Coombs, 3 min 40 sec, 4. W. Field, 3 min 30 sec, 5. R. R. Hlyth, 3 min 30 sec, 6. B. Hlyth was leading at the time of the accident. The boys and Riches. The latter took a mile from home, and won easily. There was also a contest.

THE VALLEY H. The James Valley H. held a five miles with the Belgrave H. from their headquarters at Barnes. The result was as follows: 1. J. J. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 2. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 3. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 4. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 5. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 6. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 7. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 8. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 9. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 10. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 11. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 12. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 13. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 14. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 15. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 16. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 17. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 18. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 19. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 20. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 21. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 22. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 23. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 24. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 25. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 26. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 27. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 28. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 29. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 30. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 31. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 32. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 33. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 34. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 35. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 36. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 37. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 38. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 39. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 40. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 41. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 42. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 43. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 44. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 45. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 46. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 47. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 48. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 49. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 50. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 51. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 52. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 53. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 54. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 55. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 56. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 57. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 58. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 59. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 60. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 61. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 62. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 63. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 64. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 65. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 66. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 67. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 68. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 69. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 70. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 71. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 72. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 73. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 74. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 75. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 76. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 77. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 78. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 79. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 80. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 81. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 82. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 83. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 84. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 85. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 86. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 87. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 88. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 89. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 90. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 91. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 92. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 93. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 94. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 95. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 96. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 97. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 98. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 99. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 100. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 101. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 102. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 103. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 104. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 105. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 106. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 107. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 108. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 109. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 110. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 111. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 112. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 113. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 114. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 115. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 116. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 117. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 118. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 119. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 120. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 121. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 122. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 123. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 124. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 125. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 126. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 127. C. 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Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 160. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 161. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 162. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 163. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 164. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 165. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 166. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 167. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 168. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 169. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 170. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 171. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 172. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 173. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 174. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 175. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 176. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 177. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 178. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 179. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 180. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 181. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 182. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 183. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 184. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 185. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 186. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 187. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 188. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 189. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 190. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 191. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 192. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 193. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 194. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 195. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 196. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 197. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 198. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 199. C. Coombs, 30 min 30 sec, 200. W. Field, 30 min 30 sec, 201. R. R. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec, 202. B. Hlyth, 30 min 30 sec,

ated H. - G. H. Smedmore paced a fair number of members over a five mile race at Totteridge and Barnet in view of last Saturday's race. H. Fernie finished first.

Rehway H. - Twenty-three members in packs and paced by E. Wiggins (two) and E. Page (three) covered a six mile course at Blagden.

Goodford Green M.A.C. - The members decided a five mile race at Goodford. Result: W. Wilson, 1st (3min 50sec handicap time), 1; T. Hutchins, 2nd (3min 55sec); J. Hancock, 2nd (3min 10sec), 3.

by 4yds.

ROWING.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.
The annual trial races on the Adelaide river below Ely produced a gruelling struggle. For nearly nine minutes the rowed side by side, neither boat making any material advantage. Then Arbutnot's crew, which showed the better rhythm, gradually secured a lead about a third of a length, but near the end of the race the crew made a Herculean effort and drew level again. The Sydney crew seemed to fall away, and Arbutnot's crew gained considerably. They were leading by a clear length half mile from home when Lloyd started, and he made very little impression on the rivals, and Arbutnot's crew passed the winning post. Many winners by two lengths in the first three races. The last of a fine race and was well backed by Hudson, Roether, and Gardiner. The other crew Horridge, Hemlock, Perry were the pick. Order of finish:—

West End R.C.—Racing was resumed in winter divisional fours at Hamam. The first race was won by West End, followed R.C. Corraline. The first R.C. Corraline was won by West End.

FOIBLES OF FAT FOLKS.

Something to which them Right.

Too many fat folks seem to think that by going without a rational quantity of food they can *cure* the disease of obesity. Others pin their faith to exercising, or body-contortions, which, with the very stout, is attended with considerable danger. A little common-sense reasoning should convince any man or woman that merely weakening the body for a time can be no true cure for over-stoutness. Fortunately, science has recently provided the world with a remedy which goes to the root of the evil and cures the disease itself. The ingredients are here given:— One half-ounce of Marmola, one ounce of Glycyrrhiza B.F., one ounce of pure Glycerine B.F. Mix these with 3lox. of Peppermint Water (or get your chemist to do the mixing), and take two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bedtime. At the same time, feed up well, and don't fatigue yourself beyond ordinary need. In a very short time the change will be wonderful, not only in the body proportions but in health and strength, ease and comfort, freshness of complexion, nervous energy. If the above prescription does not lead to a very satisfactory cure

7/6 ONLY

SECURE immediate delivery of the world famous "ROBEY" **RECORDERS** with 20 selections and an exclusive 14" horn, completely assembled and ready for playing the charming tunes which I call on every program to bring to you the best of the best at the lowest possible prices.

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The World's Foremost
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40/- SUIT FOR 13/3

As an advertisement offer, we will
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DURABLE CLOTH
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to order, wholesale price, only 12s. 3d.
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this offer too good to be true, until
they get the goods, then we receive
their letters of delight by the hun-
dreds. If you, reader, are interested
in saving money, as you should be,
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(Capt. V.)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
and ask for patterns, inch tape, and
particulars, which you need not re-
turn. They cost you nothing, and
will certainly save you pounds in
tailors' bills. If requested, we will
also send you patterns of the follow-
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40/- GENT'S OVERCOATS ONLY 15/-
SUPERIOR SUITINGS AT 15/3 & 20/-,
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GUARANTEED WATERPROOF COATS 15/3.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble: Makes You Miserable.
Pain or dull ache in the back is evidence of kidney trouble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear. If danger signals are unheeded, more serious results follow; Bright's disease, which is the

which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of **WAMP-ROOF**, the great kidney, liver and bladder cure, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable cures in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other

**DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP - ROOT**
The Great Kidney, Liver & Bladder Cure.

symptoms showing that you need **SWAMP-ROOT** are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to wet up many times during the night.

A Trial Will Convince Anyone.

In taking **SWAMP-ROOT** you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 1 1/4, 2 3/4 and 4 1/2 size bottles at all chemists. Don't make my mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and the address, London, E.C., on every bottle.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Fill in this Coupon and send it to Dr. Kilmer and Co., 709 Fuller Bldg., 19, St. Bride Str., London, E.C., and receive a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root.

Name _____
No. _____
Address _____
9 _____

VETARZO
VETARZO

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. FOOD MEDICINE.

These extraordinary discoveries of a renowned Physician must speedily supersede everything else known for all Nervous Disorders, Nerve Pains, Sciatica, Anemia, Insomnia, Heart Trouble, Palpitation, Paralysis, Consumption, Women's Affections, Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Eczema, Blood and Skin Diseases, etc. Sold particularly free by mail, stamped and sealed in this country. The VETARZO

7/6 ONLY

SECURE immediate delivery of the world famous "ROBEYPHONE" with 20 select tone and massive 14" horn, completely assembled and ready for shipping this week!

I call on every prominent town to take advantage of this low price.

1 sample EDISON, 2000, COLUMBIA, STAR, ZENOPHONE, GEORGE-BELL, PATHE, EXELSON and other Phonographs and Records ON CREDIT. Immediate Shipping.

Thousands of Testimonials.

GEORGE ROBEY.
The World's Foremost
COSTUME.

LAST 6.

40% SUIT 13/3
FOR

As an advertisement offer, we will make any reader

**GENTLEMAN'S
DURABLE CLOTH
LOUNGE SUIT**

to order, wholesale price, only 12s. 3d. (worth 40s.). Some customers think this offer too good to be true, until they get the goods, then we receive their orders with delight in the hundred. If you, readers, are interested in saving money, as you should be, simply write a postcard to

THE VI-CLOTHING CO.
(Capt. V.)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
and ask for patterns, inch tape, and
particulars, which you need not re-
turn. They cost you nothing, and
will certainly save you pounds in
tailors' bills. If requested, we will
also send you patterns of the follow-
ing special lines—

40/- GENT'S OVERCOATS ONLY 15/-
SUPERIOR SUITINGS AT 15/3 & 20/-,
AND
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF COATS 15/3.

DO YOU GET UP
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Kidney Trouble: Makes You Miserable.
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1992

TRIAL BOTTLE GRATIS

AFTER FREE TRIAL you can buy "Wincarna's" of any wine merchants, but not at any chemists or grocers. Only licensed chemists and grocers can sell the pure natural "Wincarna's," but unlicensed chemists can sell "Wincarna's" medicated with minine.

Send this coupon, with three penny stamps (the cost of carriage), to Coleman and Co. Ltd., Wincarna Works, Norwich, and you'll receive the wine tonic free.

SIGN NAME _____

THIS ADDRESS _____

COUPON

DATE OF THE DISCOUNT: _____

"The People," Dec. 6th, 1908.

"Wincarna's" is now sold by the glass at all the refreshment rooms of the Great Eastern and Great Northern Railway Stations, also at the dining cars.

SEND COUPON TO COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH.

BILLIARDS

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE NEW ASSOCIATION'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Cheerful optimism was the feature of the President's speech at the annual general meeting of the Billiard Association this week. His remarks were brief enough, and he took advantage of the occasion to wish success to the B.C.C., but in the next sentence warned them that the Billiard Association had a question

century staff, when they meant to save themselves. The satisfactory balance sheet was pleasing to all, and was practically without comment. It certainly showed a loss on the year's working £10 odd, but as the auditors had laid upon a big reserve for bad debts the net was more apparent than real. Items that might have led to disquiet was that of some £25 expenses incurred in suspending several Scottish amateur players.

The committee's action in taking up

domestic source, however, was unable to furnish a name. The following questions being asked, which shows that in this case the policy is agreeable to the whole of the amateur members.

Q. How did you come to know of a likely candidate to oppose him for the Professional Championship, that it surprised many later in the week-end?

A. I was in the company of a sportsman, Chester, had challenged, and that challenge had been accepted, and match arranged for next March.

Q. How did you come to have such a pluck of his convictions and, more important than the public generally, aware of a backer of sufficient calibre to take a heavy stake of thousands of pounds on the venture. To those beholding the scenes of the Billiard world, it is far simpler than is presented to the public eye. It is a simple matter, for various reasons. Financial chiefly, to be the champion of the Billiard Council Association—“Club—if you will”—is a matter of no small importance in the position of affairs. Diggle doesn't care “tuppence” about any championship. He is a man well off and always at

command good fees whilst able to play the game. As to Keesee it is difficult to write. He has—or thinks he has—a right of contention with the Billiard Congress, and he has been in the past a frequent break made at ungodly hours in Nottingham as a record—so he was entered the Championship promoted to the status of a professional. He has, on one occasion within the writer's memory, lost the Lancashire man a glass of his best when opposing the writer in a friendly contest. He has also, it is feared, been in the hands of the "Fleming" and Sam Weller on a memorable occasion. It is the seasonings does it." Here it is the "temperance" as does it. Keesee could but play the game, and he has been in the hands of the odds upon his beating the latter, but he cannot, and that's the rub. A Cecil Hayerson, he might, and he would, but he has not the brains, and he reasons that appeal to him more strongly than they do to those who have his interests at heart, he has decided to play in the Billiard Congress, and to be the one man, apart, possibly, from Stevenson, who by sheer ability may conquer, who could meet "The Terror" on his own ground and with a chance of winning.

in the past, he would, at least, have even chance against Inman if he were to put down that "hundred" with Inman, with Mr. Robert Topping backing him, finds no difficulty in staking.

This, at any rate, is good for the game and the only really bad mistake

governing body have ever made, in opinion, was their rejection of Hanson, Bateman and Inman as Chebby ship candidates five years ago. Still, well that ends well. SPOT BAL

THE TOURNAMENT.
E. DIGGLE v. M. INMAN.
In beating Diggle by 2,024 points to seventh heat of the Harrogate Watts' tournament at Solihull, In accomplished an exceptionally fine performance. Diggle started on the mark and in doing so had to give In

1,000 points. When play was resumed yesterday Inman had made victory a certainty by securing a lead of 1,975 points, the totals reading at 7,667 to 5,622 in favour. Diggle started by increasing his incomplete 122 to 134, and subsequently made 68, 53, 65, 61, 122, and 78. Inman's chief efforts consisted of 102

547, 150, 51, 130, 65, 175, and 88 in afternoon. Inman aggregated 722 ago 542, and at night he scored 581 to Diggle 507. The final scores were: Inman (2,000), 8,000; Diggle (rec. 1,000). Inman has now won all of the three that he has contested in the competition. His actual scores were: 7,000 Dawson's 4,450; 7,000 to Keene's 4,367.

W. COOK v. W. A. LOVEJOY
While Cook was seen to singular advantage at times at Leicester sq. Lovejoy played splendidly throughout the result that he had made his attack victory perfectly safe when the game continued yesterday. Lovejoy then

by 1,821, with his score at 2,534 against 4,013. In the afternoon Lovejoy had his of 97, 304, and 62 in an aggregate of 463 and Cook added 470 to his score, his runs being 68, 79 and 239. At the interval Lovejoy was 1,939 in front, with his at 4,222 against 4,443. At night Cook the best of the exchanges in aggregate 492 to 579, but Lovejoy won easily by

SPORTING PRESS HANDICAP

M. W. STEVENSON v. T. REED
The Hull player, Stevenson, has engaged during the week at his

city in a game of 10,000. Against Hines, who received 1,000. The scratch day took a commanding lead on Tuesday, led by 1,300 when play was resumed yesterday. He increased his advantage in the afternoon, and at the interval the scores were: Stevenson (16) 2,187; Reeco, 7,070. At night an

CONFERENCE SCENES.
There were loud protests yesterday at the conference on unemployment at the Guildhall where Mr.

Hardie presided, when one delegate began to read his speech. "Is it in order," asked another delegate, "read an essay?" "Let us take," read, "proposed a second. A t cried, "Have it printed and c lated old man." The reader was

unabashed. There was a stormy clash between Mr. Fels and Mr. Hyndman. As he wished to leave for America Mr. Fels spoke early on a resolute and demanding drastic reform. Hyndman vigorously protested, asserting that Mr. Fels was speaking

IMPORTANCE OF SHOOTING
Yesterday, Lord Roberts, speaker of the House of Commons, visited Bristol at the unveiling of a statue of the Lucknow Residency, said many men in Lucknow could not have held out without the help of the British.

been more useful if they had the knowledge of shooting. With training in shooting was still important to-day.

YESTERDAY'S SPORTS.

SUNDERLAND'S SURPRISING SHOW.

FOOTBALL.

THE LEAGUE—DIV. I.

(Special to "The People.")

Blackburn R. 1, Woolwich 0.

Woolwich Arsenal, playing the same side as were successful against Chelsea, raised the task before them, 14,000 supporters at Plumstead, of checking the unbeaten success of Blackburn Rovers. The Lancashire side included Latham and Ferguson, in place of Cameron and Monner. The Arsenal opened with fine spirit and precision. The right wing quickly ran the Arsenal's attack, way swung it across to the other side of the field, whence Satterthwaite drove in a last shot just over the bar. A sparkling run by Kyle and Anthony put Blackburn on the attack, but Woolwich quickly returned, and Raybould lost a chance through dalliance. A fine shot by Satterthwaite was saved by Greenaway, who could, however, only send wide. Well fed by his colleagues, the player drove in a perfect center, which was dealt with by Cropper in the best international fashion. The home assault being for the time repulsed, Chapman, from a free kick, gave McDonald a terrific shot to deal with. The Arsenal's goalkeeper, however, was not so good as he had been, and he was forced back to the attack, and Sands had to concede a corner. Taking up the aggressive once more, the Arsenal pressed forward, and the Arsenal's goalkeeper, however, was not so good as he had been, and he was forced back to the attack, and Sands had to concede a corner. Taking up the aggressive once more, the Arsenal pressed forward, and the Arsenal's goalkeeper, however, was not so good as he had been, and he was forced back to the attack, and Sands had to concede a corner.

Manchester City 6, Bury 1.

Considerable interest was taken in this match at Manchester, and 20,000 people assembled to see the play. Smith and Stewart reappeared in the Manchester team, and Haasde played for Bury. Fine weather prevailed, but the ground was in a treacherous condition. Although they faced the wind in the first half, Manchester City had the best of matters, and then the victory was secured by a goal scored by O'Rourke. Seven minutes later Kay equalized, but just before half-time arrived Manchester City were awarded a penalty kick, and Doran scored. Manchester City thus crossing over with a lead of two goals to one.

Liverpool 3, Sheffield W. 2.

The visit of Liverpool to Owlerton did not prove a great attraction, only about 10,000 people being present. The game was a close one, but Liverpool were the better side, and they scored three goals. Liverpool's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals. Liverpool's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals. Liverpool's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals.

Sunderland 9, Newcastle U. 1.

The meeting of these clubs on the Newcastle ground proved a big attraction, for, despite the unpleasantly damp atmosphere, fully 20,000 spectators assembled. The game was a close one, but Sunderland were the better side, and they scored nine goals. Sunderland's attack was very effective, and they scored nine goals. Sunderland's attack was very effective, and they scored nine goals.

Preston N.E. 3, Aston Villa 2.

Ten thousand people were present at the start of this match at Preston, where the weather was very fine. The game was a close one, but Preston were the better side, and they scored three goals. Preston's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals. Preston's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals.

Everton 3, Manchester U. 2.

This match at Goodison Park, Liverpool, was a very close one. The game was a close one, but Everton were the better side, and they scored three goals. Everton's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals. Everton's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals.

Bradford C. 4, Leicester F. 1.

For this match at home with Bradford City the Leicester Foxes Club had made several changes in their side. The forwards Owen and Durrant were absent, and Blessington and Walker took the vacant places, while Hamilton played at half-back and Blackett played at back instead of Hedley. There was a fairly good attendance despite the dull weather. Bradford were the better side, and they scored four goals. Bradford's attack was very effective, and they scored four goals.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1908.

NOTES COUNTY 3, CHALSEA 0.

Fourteen thousand witnessed a fast and exciting game at Farnham, where the Chelsea team, who were the favorites, were defeated by the home side. The game was a close one, but Chelsea were the better side, and they scored three goals. Chelsea's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals. Chelsea's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals.

Tottenham 3, Fulham 2.

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Birmingham 2, Blackpool 2.

In this match, at Birmingham, the local team included Chappie, the Aston Villa man, for whom Birmingham exchanged. The game was a close one, but Birmingham were the better side, and they scored two goals. Birmingham's attack was very effective, and they scored two goals.

Bristol City 2, Notts Forest 1.

Although the start in Bristol was not a very attractive one, the game was a close one. The game was a close one, but Bristol City were the better side, and they scored two goals. Bristol City's attack was very effective, and they scored two goals.

Bolton W. 3, Oldham A. 0.

Playing at home in the presence of 15,000 spectators, Bolton Wanderers gained a decisive victory over Oldham Athletic. The game was a close one, but Bolton were the better side, and they scored three goals. Bolton's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals.

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Grimsby Town 0, Hull City 0.

A fast and vigorously-contested game, at Grimsby, ended in a draw, without any scoring, about 4,000 persons witnessed the match. The game was a close one, but Grimsby were the better side, and they scored no goals. Grimsby's attack was very effective, and they scored no goals.

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THE LEAGUE—DIV. II.

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Burnley 3, Barnsley 2.

Only about 5,000 people assembled at Turf Moor, although the weather was excellent. The game was a close one, but Burnley were the better side, and they scored three goals. Burnley's attack was very effective, and they scored three goals.

Wolverhampton 5, Clapton 1.

Playing on their own ground, in cold weather, and before about 2,000 spectators, Wolverhampton Wanderers gained a decisive victory over Clapton Orient by 5 goals to 1. Both teams were strongly represented. In the first half the Wanderers completely outplayed their opponents and scored three goals by Pedley, Hunt and Radford. In the second half Wolverhampton continued to hold the upper hand, and after half an hour's play scored two more goals through Lindley and Bell. Barnsley struggled hard, but could only reply once through Coulthard.

Stockport C. 4, Glossop 2.

For this match at Stockport both teams were at full strength, and the game drew together some 4,000 spectators. During the early stages the play was carried on in the Glossop half, but the visitors defended splendidly. At times Glossop attacked with fine vigour, but they failed to score. In the second half, however, Glossop scored two goals through Lindley and Bell. Barnsley struggled hard, but could only reply once through Coulthard.

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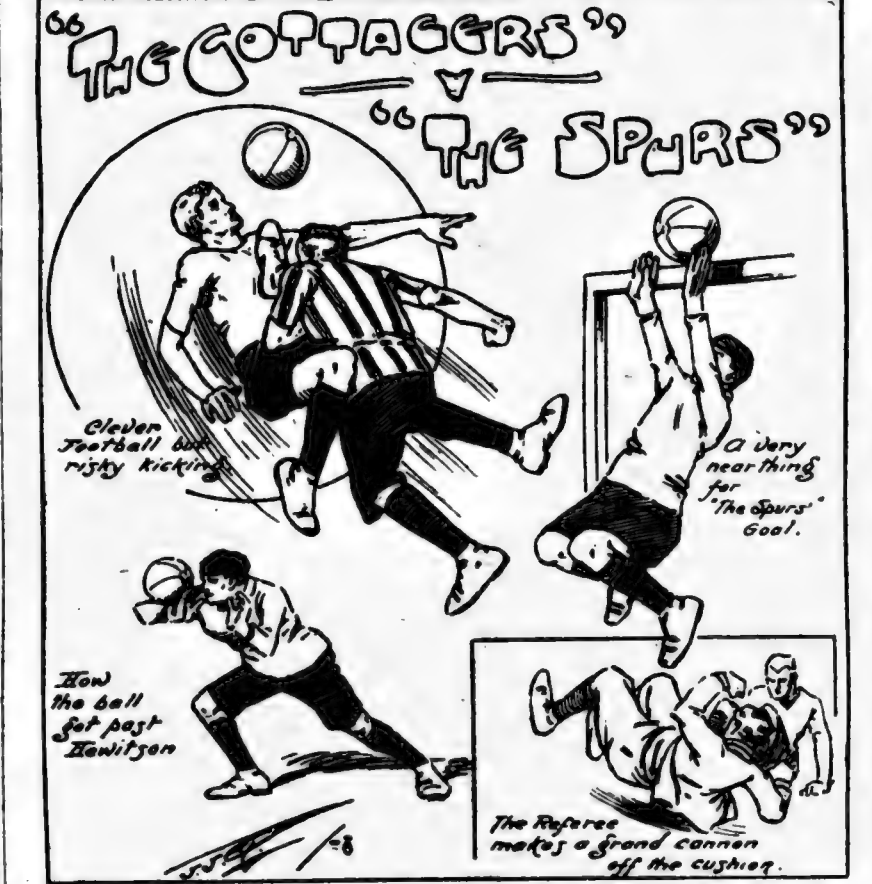
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[Drawn Specially for "The People" by J. J. INOCTOR.]

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PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

STOLEN JEWELS IN A CATHEDRAL.
A Roman Catholic priest of Plymouth has handed to the chief constable a box which he found in the cathedral near the confessional. It contained a quantity of jewellery, forming part of the proceeds of a robbery which occurred at Westbury-terrace, Plymouth.

INTERESTING LOVING CUP.
A firm of Abingdon auctioneers have just disposed of an interesting relic in the shape of a loving cup, presented by George III. to the Mayor of Oxford (Sir Thos. Munday) for his services at his Majesty's coronation. The leather case in which the cup was kept still displays the seal of Wm. Pitt. The price was £95.

LANCASHIRE TERRITORIALS.
Maj.-gen. E. C. Bethune, C.B., late Brigadier-General, Southern Command, has been confirmed in the appointment to command the West Lancashire Division of the Territorial Force, to succeed Maj.-gen. E. T. Dickson. He will take up the duties

Dorsetshire (the Rev. F. Edwards), received a hearty welcome on his arrival in the village to take up his duties. He was met at the boundary of the parish by a band of men who removed the horse from his carriage and drew him, to the accompaniment of continuous cheering and the pealing of the church bells, to his new

THE PANAMA CANAL.
The Panama Canal will open in 1915 if the present rate of progress is maintained, said Dr. Vaughan Cornish, speaking before the Royal Geographical Society. Social life near the works is already that of a well-ordered and respectable com-

DEMAND FOR SMALL HOLDINGS.
An indication of the demand for land in small lots and holdings was afforded at Reading, when the outlying portions of the Bulmershe Estate Earley, were offered by Messrs Knight, Frank and Rutley in conjunction with Messrs. Simmonds and Sons, when the average price of 20s.

ARMY CASH STOLEN.
The commanding officer of the Seaforth and Garbhagh Highlanders, stationed at Tidworth Camp, Salisbury Plain, has reported to the Wiltshire police the theft of £100 cash. No arrest has been made, and the mystery of the recent theft remains unsolved.

NEXT WEEK, "THE POSTMAN." SONG BY T. E. DUNVILLE.

"From Poverty Street to Golden Square."

SUNG by MISS KATE CARNEY.

*This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls. For permission to sing apply
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Written by **PAUL PELHAM** and **HERBERT RULE.**

Composed by HERBERT RULE.

PIANO.

Key B \flat .

1. At the bot-tom of Ad-ver-si-ty Hill There's a place called Pow-er-ty Street;..... And
2. If you're liv-ing in Pros-per-i-ty Street, Then you'll find the peo-ple so kind;..... They
3. If you're liv-ing on Pros-per-i-ty Hill, Or that place called Pow-er-ty Street,..... Then

If you should live there, the world's ve-ry hard, And a friend you will sel-dom meet..... The
say what a jol-ly good fol-low you are, If you rise you will bear in mind..... It's
you must re-mem-ber, a man is a man, When a pal who is broke you meet..... It

sun of pros-per-i-ty rare-ly shines. And all is dark down there;.....
not at ways you, but it's what you have To give, or lend, or spend;.....
is n't the coat he wears makes a man, But it's the heart in side.....

No one seems to have a friend at all, For friend-ship is so rare.....
 When you're poor, it's ve-ry hard to find The one who is your friend.....
 Help a friend; you might want one your-self, The world is ve-ry wide.....

CHORUS.
 When you're liv-ing down in Pov-er-ty Street, No-bo-dy knocks at your door!.....
 When you're liv-ing down in Pov-er-ty Street, Folks all know you're poor..... But,
 when your bit of all-ver turns is - to gold, It drives a-way all care,..... Then you'll find that
 ev-ry-bo-dy's knocking at your door, When you're liv-ing in Gol-den Square!..... Square!.....

DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

TWICE DIVORCED.

HUNGARIAN BARON AS
CO-RESPONDENT.

STRANGE LETTERS.

A divorce suit, in which the co-respondent was Mr. Baron, was heard in Dublin by Justice Dodd, sitting without a jury. Petitioner was Jas. H. Torrens, of Louth, Whitehouse, co. Antrim, formerly lieutenant in the 2nd Lancs, son of a well-known solicitor in the North of Ireland, and the co-respondent was Evid Maud Torrens, on the ground of her alleged misconduct with Baron von Leiner, of the Villa Roma, Fiume, Hungary. There was no appearance on behalf of respondent.

Mr. Campbell, K.C., stating the case for respondent, said that the parties were married at a registry office in London in 1902, when petitioner, then 24, was a lieutenant in a Lancs regiment. The lady, who was 26, was the divorced wife of Wm. John Alexander Grant. Down to 1907 they lived the ordinary life of married people, and in the autumn of that year they went to Norway.

A winter abroad. After their return the wife, in the month of November, expressed a desire to go abroad in order to escape the severity of the Irish winter, which she said would not suit her health or condition. About Dec. 1 she left home and went abroad, remaining away until well on in the month of February, 1908. During that time she corresponded with her husband, but he had considerable difficulty in ascertaining any definite address for her, as she seemed to be shifting about from place to place. She returned to her husband's place at the end of February, and they resided together as before until June, 1908. In that month she expressed a desire to visit some relatives in Charleston. After being there for a little time, she went abroad again, and remained absent from June 1908 to the end of July, 1908. At the end of the latter month she returned to London, and from there wired to her husband to know if she was to come back to Ireland.

Separation. In the meantime, counsel proceeded, owing to the constant visits to the Continent, and the difficulty of ascertaining her address, the commission of the friends of petitioner were aroused. Inquiries were made in the places where she was supposed to have been, and it was ascertained that while abroad in the year 1907 and 1908 she had been at the Villa Roma, Fiume, as the baron's wife. When she returned to London in August, 1908, the husband got Mr. Cameron Lee, solicitor of London, a connection of the Torrens family, to write to the lady. As a result Mrs. Torrens saw Mr. Lee, and told him that everything that had been ascertained about her was true, and that she was anxious to return to her husband's home. Mrs. Torrens wrote to her husband, but sent a very different letter to Baron von Leiner. This letter contained the following:

Thursday, Aug. 28.
My own darling Josie, I got two letters from you this morning, and I am very pleased to hear from you. I am not been to the post office for ages. I quite thought you wanted to drop me, but you have not. I have found out a thing—this I want straight to the Villa Roma and stayed there all the time with you, except once when I was in London. Even then I knew that I was away to Buda-Pesth.

I got the enclosed letter from that letter most kind about you, who I married to a cousin of mine. I went yesterday, and he told me everything. He was a decent little man, as far as a lawyer can be. He seemed very kind, and in any way, there is no Josie. I suppose the detective went back to Fiume and asked questions. Poor Josie, I am sorry for all that. With all your other troubles, and it is certainly my fault and not yours. I don't know why you did not get my telegram. I sent it myself about a fortnight ago addressed Villa Roma. You might write to me.

You may imagine I am pretty down on my luck, and I have no one else to whom I can speak. I am sure that you know nothing about it, and I should like to be so well. I have made no plans, but I change my address. I am miserable and worried. I do love you, my darling, as you know very well. I am sending you a photograph which I took in London. I send you all my love, and I am always your ever-loving Josie.

LIVED IN A CARAVAN.

SHOWMAN ORDERED TO
PAY DAMAGES.

Mr. John Robert Richardson, former baron, of Long Eaton, near Nottingham, petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife with Herbert Crowther, described as a travelling showman, against whom damages were claimed. The marriage took place in 1902 at Nottingham. On Nov. 19, 1907, the wife left her husband, and the respondent might be taken her to the theatre. She left behind a letter which ran—

Dear John—You have told me to go many times, and I have said my mind to take you to my room. I might come back some time, I do not know when. I appeared, and she joined co-respondent, and according to the husband's evidence, his wife had told him that Crowther was an old sweetheart and that he was worth over £10,000. Crowther was a travelling showman and owned two caravans. Petitioner said he was present when the divorce papers were served upon Crowther, who said, "If I have done anything wrong I am willing to pay for it, but I am not guilty," and he threw the papers on the ground.

Mr. Richardson, who conducted her case in person, questioned her husband as to some lengths. He said he told her to go when she had been in drink and carrying on, but he had never said he would kick her out. Respondent: Once you fetched a bucket of water to throw over me. Petitioner: When you came home drunk and began carrying on I did not want to strike you, and I said, "If you don't be quiet I'll chuck a bucket of water on your head." Crowther examined. He had been married before and had five children by his first wife. Two months before his wife said that Crowther meant having her.

SSO DAMAGES. A witness named Goodman said that Mr. Richardson and Mr. Crowther occupied the same caravan. For the defence respondent was called, and denied the charge. She said that she only acted as Mr. Crowther's housekeeper. She slept in the same compartment as Crowther, but in another bunk. Co-respondent was also called, and denied the charge. He denied that he was an old sweetheart of respondent, and that he was a travelling showman. In the result the jury found for petitioner, and assessed the damages at £200. A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

DRAPER'S PETITION.

Second Marriage Which
Turned Out Badly.

Mr. F. E. Downham, draper, of Broadchurch, rd., sought a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Edith Mary Downham, on the ground of her misconduct with Mr. E. A. R. Schade. Mr. Barnd, K.C., said the parties were married in March, 1904, petitioner being a widower and respondent a widow, with three children. The lady had been married before, and was the housekeeper of a man named Schade. The marriage was not a happy one, petitioner having to complain at times that his wife took too much drink.

A visit to Fiume. In November, 1907, petitioner found his wife and Schade, who was an old friend of his, in the sitting-room, occupied the same conduct of one of the children. There was a dispute between petitioner and co-respondent at that occasion, and after that a coolness sprang up between petitioner and his wife. Later she told him she was going to spend the night at his sister's house, but instead she went to co-respondent's house at Putney. Afterwards she went to Heme Bay with her husband, and to Germany. Having heard evidence, the court granted a decree nisi, with costs.

MORE MONEY; LESS WORK.

Wife Who Was Sick and Tired
of 17s. a Week.

John Thos. Ramm, of Ashfield-rd., Rochdale, a cotton operative, asked for the dissolution of the marriage on the ground of the adultery of his wife (Annie) with Tom Barnes, a vary driver, of Manchester. David J. Bockdale, against whom damages were claimed. There was no defence. The marriage took place in October, 1903, at St. Stephen's Church, Rochdale, and there were two children. According to the opening statement of Mr. Shawcross, Mr. and Mrs. Ramm lived together at various places in Rochdale. In 1905 petitioner, who was a cotton operative, desired to add something to his earnings, and he purchased a chip potato business, which he carried on at a small wooden hut in Whitworth-rd., Rochdale. His wife took charge of it during the day, and three nights a week he assisted in the business. While the respondent made the acquaintance of co-respondent, and certain acts of familiarity were observed to pass between them. When the husband spoke to his wife on this matter she said:

I am sick and tired of 17s. a week and hard work in the parish. I am going to leave you and live with Tom Barnes, where I shall have more money to spend and less work to do. On November 16, 1905, respondent left petitioner and appeared to have gone direct to the house of co-respondent, where she had since lived. Subsequently a child was born to the respondent at the house of co-respondent, who registered it at Rochdale, he describing himself as the father. The jury found for petitioner, and

assessed the damages at £100. A decree nisi, with costs, was granted, with custody of the children.

BROKEN PLEDGE.

PAWNBROKER GRANTED
A CONDITIONAL DECREE.

Mr. Arthur Wood, of Ashton-under-Lyne, pawnbroker, asked for a divorce alleging misconduct on the part of his wife with Wm. Hy. Perry, who did not deny the adultery. Mrs. Wood denied the charge. The husband's case, counsel stated, was that after his marriage in 1904 Mr. Wood took to drinking and became extravagant. This led to differences and a separation in February, 1907, and it was subsequently that the alleged misconduct took place in Birmingham. Mr. Wood denied ever having visited the wife, except in self-defence. Mr. Wilcock examined with a view to showing that Mr. Wood when first married was a total abstainer. Mr. Wood denied it. Counsel suggested that on the wedding-day Mrs. Wood was asked to drink a toast, and refused to do so. "No," witness said, "I asked her not to drink on the wedding-day. On one occasion he suggested she should have some stout when she was not well. Counsel: And she was very reluctant in drinking it? Oh, no. She drank it with ease. (Laughter.) I suggest your wife did not drink at all, till gradually you offered her drink, and then she took to it? No, far from it.

Mrs. Wood's evidence. After further evidence in support of the husband's case, Mrs. Wood entered the witness-box, and declared that it was through her husband she took drink, and in consequence of his ill-treatment that at times she drank to excess. The evidence about her alleged misconduct with Perry was she said, absolutely false. Mrs. Wood accused her husband of having tried to strangle her, knelt on her, thrown a can of water over her, knocked her on the floor, kicked her, and punched her on the nose. On Boxing Night, 1906, continued witness, she came home rather unexpectedly. Her husband was there, and plenty of drink on the table. As soon as she went inside Mr. Wood, who had a room already prepared with three slip boots, one for each wife, and one for her back, slipped it over her and took away her rings, making the remark: "Now, I have got your policy signed. I will have my jewellery and then you can go. I pretended to be asleep," added Mrs. Wood, "and my husband drank himself to sleep."

"A Believing Untruth." Mrs. Wood went on to deny statements made by her, and after the separation she went to Greve and thence to Stonehouse and Redhill-rd., Smithwick. The Perrya lived in the latter place, where witness went to lodge in February, 1907. The version given by the other side of her alleged misconduct with Mr. Perry on Feb. 6, was untrue. As a matter of fact, witness, who was suffering from quinsy at the time, Perry story was a deliberate untruth. Cross-examined by Mr. W. T. Lawrence, for the husband, Mrs. Wood persisted in saying she took drink only when her husband's treatment. Counsel referred to letters written in which she said that she was suffering from quinsy, and that she was drinking in one of the letters she wrote. "I am sorry to think of my silly folly in having taken to drink through being lonely. I know I have done wrong, but who on earth has not?"

The Boiling Night Scene. Mrs. Wood said that she had not done anything wrong. It was not true that Mr. Wood took her rings away on the Boxing night because she was the worst drunk and was going to pay the girls. Her two children of her hands. Except that your husband took the rings from you in your drunken state, he never in any way ill-treated you at that occasion? It is untrue. P.C. Hinkings, of the Smithwick Police, said he had never seen Mrs. Wood the worse for drink, and knew her husband was a good man. Early on, Nov. 17 years ago, who used to stay, in 1900, with Mrs. Wood at Thompson's Cross, Stalybridge, spoke of occasions when Mr. Wood had assaulted Mrs. Wood. The latter seemed sober at the time. His lordship found that on two occasions the husband had behaved with unassailable violence, and was guilty of cruelty to his wife. He also held that the evidence supported the charge of misconduct against the wife. In these circumstances there would be a decree nisi, but the husband's conduct had been such that the decree would not be made absolute unless the husband satisfied his lordship that he had made provision for his wife such provision to continue while chaste.

SAVED BY A SCREEN.

How an Attempt to Kidnap
Was Frustrated.

The dissolution of her marriage was asked for by Mrs. Charlotte Dixon, of Gloucester-st., Mill, who accused her husband, Wm. Hy. Dixon, of desertion and misconduct. The respondent is supposed to be in Louisiana. Mr. Bayford, for petitioner, said the couple were married in 1902, the husband being an electrical engineer. There were three children. The husband in 1903 went to a Black Forest sanatorium for consumption, and later to Boden-Baded, where he stayed at a house where he met Frau Hermann, whose parents kept the boarding-house. When he returned his wife noticed that his attitude towards her had altered. He received letters from Frau Hermann. "I OXONED MYSELF." In 1903 he told his wife that he was going abroad again for the sake of his health. He went away, and as his wife did not hear from him she consulted her solicitor, and ascertained that respondent's brother had received a letter from Mrs. Dixon, who wrote: "Unhappily, I don't intend to return to my wife again." He wrote to his wife:—Dear Louise,—I left because I could not stay any longer. I am sorry more than I can say, but I must tell you I have said good-bye, and cannot return to you and the children. In 1903 he indicated divorce proceedings against his wife, but the matter was dealt with in Chambers and dismissed, the wife claiming the

charges. In 1907 the husband turned up at Hull with Frau Hermann, with whom he stayed at the Imperial Hotel.

CAB INCIDENT. There, counsel said, he made an attempt to take one of his children, whom he induced to enter a cab with him, and the woman, his child screamed, and a policeman stopped the cab, with the result that the child was sent back to her mother. Petitioner in the witness-box supported her counsel's statement. She denied the allegations of misconduct made by respondent in his proceedings against her. His lordship was satisfied as to the misconduct and desertion, but petitioner having originally asked for a judicial separation, a decree nisi would not be pronounced until an amended petition had been served upon the respondent.

"WHAT PERFDY!"

Erring Wife's Letter to Her
Husband.

Mr. Noel Gordon Willis, civil engineer, petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage with Maria Elizabeth on the ground of the latter's misconduct with a Mr. George Dawson. There was a counter-charge of misconduct against the husband, which was denied, and the petition was defended. The marriage, according to petitioner's evidence, took place in 1903, at St. Pancras Church, London, and the pair lived at Witham, Essex, and other places. There was one child. In 1902 Mr. Willis went to Egypt as an engineer. On returning in January, 1903, he received information which caused him to refuse to live with his wife.

Some months later he found his wife at his lodgings, and on her statement that the charges against her were untrue he took her back. In 1904 he went to Costa Rica, and in 1905 to Buenos Ayres. He was unable to take his wife, but she always made her good allowance. He subsequently received information of his wife having misappropriated herself at Ivy Cottage, Witham. On March 20, 1907, he received the following letter from his wife:—Noel—Your treatment of me during the last few months has been cruel and unbecomingly. I have been over to see them, and they corroborate her statement. It is a terrible thing for me to be anything but husband and wife in name only, as we have been for fifteen months. You have had all my love. The irony of it is, your broken-hearted wife, Maria.

This letter related to a charge by respondent that her husband had committed misconduct some time ago. It was the first that petitioner had heard of the charge. He instructed solicitors to file his petition, and he gave up his appointment, and returned home to be present at these proceedings. Evidence was given to prove misconduct between respondent and Dawson at Witham in 1904, and at Deal in 1907, and to negative the allegations against petitioner. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

THE LODGER AGAIN.

Wife Who Broke Her Marriage
Vow.

Geo. Walton Springett, clerk in a firm of carriers, asked for a divorce by reason of the adultery of his wife (May Ethel) with Geo. Spedding, a ship's officer, against whom damages were claimed. There was no defence. The marriage took place in August of last year of Loughman, and Mr. and Mrs. Springett afterwards lived together at Limehouse. Early this year co-respondent came to lodge at the house, and after a time petitioner noticed that his wife was on affectionate terms with Spedding. Subsequently she went to Brighton, and from there her husband wrote her stating that he had been writing what her relations were with Spedding, adding:—I scorn him for being your downfall, and I am his bitter enemy. When you come back, may our happiness not be turned into torment? Mrs. Springett replied that she was not so bad as I am painted. The husband replied:—You have broken your marriage vow, and if it had been accidental, at the spur of the moment, under sudden temptation, I would forgive you. But you have been willing to go to bed with him. The jury found for petitioner, and assessed the damages against co-respondent at £25. A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

DEFENCE WITHDRAWN.

Commercial Traveller and His
Wife.

Mrs. Lottie Scott sought to have the marriage dissolved by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Geo. Scott, a commercial traveller, of Liverpool. He made the remarkable defence that his wife had condoned the adultery and had been guilty of conduct conducive to the adultery by refusing him marital rights, which allegations the wife denied. The parties were married in 1903 at Charlton-cum-Hardy, after which the husband treated his wife with cruelty. When she was ill and had to pay a doctor's bill he said he had married "a—invader." He had threatened to cut her throat, and tore her hair and blouse, and once he threw a decanter at her. With regard to the adultery, in September, 1907, a Miss Jessie Holland took rooms at the house of a Mrs. Stokes, at Bootle, and there she was visited by Mr. Scott. His defence was withdrawn, and a decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

A WIFE'S ADMISSION.

Wm. Thos. Kemball, employed at oil-cake works at Bristol, married respondent in 1897. In 1904 he became acquainted with co-respondent, Daisy Morley, engaged at granary works at Bristol, and ultimately she admitted to her husband that she had been unfaithful. Afterwards she went to live with co-respondent at the corner of a man named, and they were husband and wife. A quarrel ensued between them, when, in Green's hearing, Murphy said he was not the woman's husband, whereupon both of them were turned out of the house. A decree nisi was granted.

CLARENCE'S BAIL. The wife was granted bail in £100, and was to appear at the trial on Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, for all offences.

MR. H. BOTTOMLEY.

REMARKABLE CHARGES
AGAINST M.P.

Sensational allegations of fraud were made at the Guildhall when Mr. Heratio Bottomley, M.P. for South Hackney, and editor of "John Bull," appeared to answer charges of fraud in connection with the Joint Stock and Finance Corporation, of which he was chairman. Mr. Bottomley, who defended his own case, is charged with conspiring with Geo. Fewings, W. Stevenson, and Dalton Basum, officials of the corporation, to defraud the public. Mr. Avory, K.C., appearing for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the information concerned two companies, the Joint Stock Corporation and the Selected Gold Mines of Australia, which are the outcome of a series of promotions and amalgamations carried out by Mr. Bottomley.

Three Groups of Charges. The charges, he said, were grouped under three heads, the first of which related to a scheme for obtaining debentures of the Selected company from the holders, under a pretence of converting them into shares, and instead of doing so, converting them into cash and appropriating the proceeds. He proceeded to outline how this had been done in the case of a debentureholder named Ellis. Fifty-three persons had been traced as having sent in transfers of their debentures for this purpose. The whole of their debentures were sold, and the proceeds went partly to the trust and partly to Bottomley, to whom £1,450 at least had been traced. Mr. Bottomley: What do you mean by "traced"?

"Sanguine of Success." The second group of charges referred to "stock operations," a scheme for obtaining cash subscriptions from the shareholders in the Joint Stock Trust and Associated Companies by the pretence that the trust was engaged in bonafide dealings in stock, in which subscriptions were guaranteed a profit of from 50 to 50 per cent. A circular was issued, edited by the defendant, Bottomley, describing these "unique inaugural stock operations." "We are sanguine of success,"

Alderman Sir G. Smallwood.

Mr. Bottomley.



Smallwood. Stevenson. Fewings.

and are confident," it said, "that there can be no loss, either to subscribers or to the corporation." As the result of this and other circulars, large sums were obtained, and Mr. Basum, accommodating himself to the scheme for deceiving the shareholders, certified that certain operations had taken place. The fact was said Mr. Avory, that none of the money subscribed was ever used for the purpose represented, but it was simply converted to the use of the company.

Duplication of Shares. Duplicate shares to an enormous extent were created, were sold, and either the trust or Bottomley had resorted to the fraud. Bottomley, Fewings and Stevenson were concerned in this branch of the case. With an original capital of £10,000, in 40,000 shares, the company had in 1904 a capital of £250,000 in 7,000,000 shares. When an application was made to wind up the company Mr. Bottomley swore that the total number of shares did not exceed 5,000,000, but the total number of certificates at present traced was 5,590,330. Altogether about 250,000 had been traced to the defendant Bottomley as the proceeds of these fictitious shares. Fewings, counsel said, had stated in conversations, in which a clerk, who would give evidence, took part, that things were in a dreadful state, and he did not know how Bottomley would get out of it. Fewings was heard to say to Stevenson: "I'm not going to do any more of Bottomley's dirty work." "Very well," was the answer, "if you won't, I will."

Meeting Lodgers. Mr. Avory also said that the clerk on one occasion said to Fewings: "I suppose the share capital is over-taken something like three times." Fewings said: "Three times? More like six times." Fewings had also said: "If Bottomley plays dirty with me, you don't think I am such a fool that I can't look after myself. If Bottomley casts me off, I will play the dirty game with him." Speaking of some missing ledgers, Mr. Avory referred to Mr. Bottomley's statement that the books were taken to the court at the time when the trust was being wound up, and there pursued by Mr. Scott. Bottomley did not say "somebody." Mr. Avory said Bottomley had asked a clerk named Davis to swear that he took the books to the court, and that they had been stolen. This he refused to do, as he thought it too dangerous. Fewings examined Davis's decision, said: "You did quite right. Bottomley is a scoundrel."

Mr. Bottomley Cross-Examined.

Leonard Levie, who was formerly in the employ of Mr. Bottomley, was called, and bore out part of counsel's statement. In cross-examination by Mr. Bottomley, witness said, although he had taken the Christian path, he regarded it as binding on his con-

science. Have you ever said to anyone that if you received payment of a certain amount of money you would come here as my witness? I have not. I have received half-a-guinea from the Treasury. I do not for the moment remember that during the 10 years I was in your employ you ever asked me to do a wrongful act. It is a great trouble to me to be placed in my present position by your acts, and I have also had family worries. And have I not done everything to assist you? Yes, but not willingly. Have you not expressed to me in letters life-long gratitude? I may have written that I should ever be grateful. In further cross-examination witness said at the time of the destroying of the documents he did not think it improper, but he did afterwards.

"A Little Lapse." Did you ever hear me give instructions as to filling up the transfers with distinctive figures? To the best of my recollection, I do not think you did. Did you ever see me at any time during the 10 years that you were in my employ engaged in any way with the account books of the company? Did you ever see one of them in my hand? I cannot swear that I did. I cannot say that I ever heard you give instructions for the improper and irregular. Further-interrogated, witness said it was quite true that he had a "lapse" when at the office. Were you ever suspended in your duties for being intoxicated and fighting in the office? I was booked about in the office and assaulted.

"Undisguised System of Blackmail." Mr. Bottomley then read correspondence which passed between him and the witness after the latter left his employment. In one, dated April, 1907, witness referred to Mr. Bottomley as a person "whose integrity I have all along believed in." The correspondence also showed that Mr. Bottomley expressed his desire to assist the witness financially when he was out of employment. Questioned on this and other correspondence, witness said it was a wicked scandal and a pure fabrication to suggest that he kept the "John Bull" prize-winner list and threatened to communicate with the winners, whose claims he alleged had not been satisfied, if he was not given money. Mr. Bottomley was reading voluminous correspondence which passed between him and the witness after the latter left his employment. In one, dated April, 1907, witness referred to Mr. Bottomley as a person "whose integrity I have all along believed in." The correspondence also showed that Mr. Bottomley expressed his desire to assist the witness financially when he was out of employment. Questioned on this and other correspondence, witness said it was a wicked scandal and a pure fabrication to suggest that he kept the "John Bull" prize-winner list and threatened to communicate with the winners, whose claims he alleged had not been satisfied, if he was not given money. Mr. Bottomley was reading voluminous correspondence

Alderman Sir G. Smallwood.

Mr. Bottomley.



Smallwood. Stevenson. Fewings.

ence which had passed between witness and himself, when Mr. Avory (leading counsel for the prosecution) interposed, and asked whether this could not be shortened. Mr. Bottomley: It will be necessary to read it all through, because the story develops it will be found to be an undisguised system of blackmail, culminating in a letter warning me that unless I take the hint I shall regret it.—Adjourned.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

PORTER VICTIMISED AND RELIEVED
OF £4,000.

Wm. Challis, 33, well-dressed, on whom, and at whose address at Oakley-buildings, Lambeth, the police found "Bank of Engraving" notes and imitation sovereigns, was brought up on remand in custody at Westminster charged with stealing £4 by the "confidence trick" from James Edwards, a porter, at Buckingham Palace-rd. Prosecutor parted with his money to prisoner, who pretended that he was able to get the best of a bookmaker by laying odds on a billiard handicap. The game was said to be in progress at a sports ground, and to excite the curiosity of the crowd, a confederate of the accused exhibited money which he said he had won on previous bets when the bookmaker was victimised. Det. Sgt. Cole deposed that when charged from description the arrested prisoner, he said: "There are about ten of us at the game. He (prosecutor) was persuaded that he was going to catch himself." When prosecutor asked him why he did not work honestly for his living prisoner retorted: "I worked hard enough for you—four quid (pounds). Numerous convictions against prisoner were proved for confidence trick, fraud, and Mr. Horace Smith committed him to the cells.

Wm. Challis.

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PLYMOUTH DOCKS.

THE FUTURE GATE OF THE
OCEAN HIGHWAY.

Although purely a commercial and industrial enterprise, the projected construction of new docks in the vicinity of Plymouth, for which Parliamentary powers are now being sought, is invested with a degree of national significance, far above what is commonly associated with undertakings of this kind. The geographical advantages of the port will be sufficiently obvious on a glance at the map. Situated at the mouth of the English Channel, it is, with the qualified exception of Falmouth, the outlet port of the kingdom. This, however, is not accompanied by other conditions which far more than outweigh the disadvantage of distance from the metropolis and the Midlands. Plymouth (says "The Standard") forms an ideal touching spot for the great and ever-increasing stream of passenger traffic between the United States and the Continent. Its railway facilities need no further eulogy than to recall the fact that the regular daily express trains between Plymouth and London are the fastest in the United Kingdom, covering 220 miles in a few minutes over four hours. Finally, Plymouth Sound, with its noble sweep of breakers, is one of the finest harbours in the west.

Plymouth's Dream. Why, then, it may be asked, with such a category of advantages at her gates, and certainly no lack of enterprising people fully alive to the potential value of these, has the mercantile development of the port of Plymouth been so long delayed? The Millbay Docks were adequate to the requirements of a quarter of a century ago, when 4,000 tons represented about the limit of size for an ocean carrier, and sail was still very plentiful. But progress has left these docks far behind, owing to their limited possibilities of expansion. The Admiralty, aware of this, has been for some time opening for development. The memorial anchorage for merchant vessels—as evidenced by a ship upon the Barbican, reminding strangers that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from this spot—seemed but right, and proper that this spacious waterway should become hives of commerce, with docks, wharves, graving basins, and all the latter-day appliances for the berthing and discharging of great ships. Such a development would have resulted in the realisation of Plymouth's long-cherished dream of becoming a terminal port, instead of merely a place of call for the landing of mails and dropping or picking up of passengers.

But one insurmountable condition has thus far barred the way to the materialisation of every considerable project for the commercial expansion of the Western port. She has had to pay the price of Admiralty. It is true to say that Plymouth has grown up around the dockyard and the Navy; and that, therefore, she must expect to make sacrifices in conforming to the interests of the Dockyard and the Navy. Every proposed undertaking for attracting the great steamship lines of the kingdom to Plymouth has thus far been vetoed by the Admiralty. Their attitude is consistent and reasonable. Plymouth Sound for the Navy is the keynote to all their opposition. Nor can it be for one moment pretended that the development of the latter, where already the Admiralty are establishing an oil fuel depot and a submarine base, could be adequately undertaken without restricting the naval resources of the place. So much for the history of past failures to expand the unvalued natural and artificial advantages of Plymouth as a terminal port. But now we come to a new phase. The Bill before Parliament has discovered any possibility of a repetition of past experience by vesting Plymouth Sound altogether, and thus getting away from the recognised jurisdiction of the Admiralty. Wembury Bay has been selected as the site of the proposed new docks.

BOY KILLED BY A MOTOR.

FRENCH CHAUFFEUR SENTENCED
FOR DEPORTATION.

The sequel to the Worpleston motor fatality was heard at the Guildford Assizes before Justice Ridley. Max Baskin, a chauffeur, of French nationality, was indicted for the manslaughter of a lad named Wm. Luby at Worpleston on Sept. 10. The body of the boy was found in a dangerous spot on the road at Ferry Hill, Worpleston, a few minutes after a large dark motor-car, containing two men, had passed at a great speed. Inquiries were at once set on foot, and the same evening police officers arrested prisoner at Southampton, where he was about to cross to the Continent to meet Lady Newborough, he being at that time in the employment of Lord Newborough. The prosecution alleged that this car was being driven by prisoner, and that this was the car which killed the boy. But prisoner denied this, saying that through Worpleston a motorist identified prisoner as the man who was seen driving a big car immediately before and immediately after the fatality. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge said he thought the verdict was a right one. Prisoner drove at a reckless speed considering the road and the place. He thought the prisoner knew he had run over the boy, and was about to cross to the Continent. The sentence would be 12 months imprisonment with hard labour, and the matter would be reported to the Home Secretary, so that, if he thought necessary, prisoner could be expelled from the country.

IS POKER ILLEGAL?

An interesting point was raised at Marlborough when two men were charged with keeping the Sherwood Club, Ficoedilly, as a common gaming-house. It was alleged by the police that gambling went on at the club to a large extent, but the prisoner practically rested on whether poker was an illegal game. The magistrate reserved his decision.

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